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ple feel the inspiration to get out for actual field study. We are also coming to know something about the autumn migrations, but even yet far too little in a particular way. The fall migrations are not so easy to study, and the inducements to it are less enticing, and the difficulties greatly increased for most of us. One must become familiar with the least conspicuous plumages to know what birds he finds, and that is certainly not an easy task, but it can be accomplished. The time of year which has been the most neglected is the summer season. There are two main objects for the summer study, each worthy and each equally important. The first and most evident one is to determine exactly the breeding area of that species. The second reason is to determine the time when the southward migration actually begins. We need to know this as accurately as we know the time of the beginning of the northward migration before we can assume that we know much about it. There are a great many questions about the southward migration that need a conclusive answer, but the data must first be gathered.

Let no one suppose that he can do nothing with these suggestions because he cannot attempt something with all of them. One minor point under one of the minor heads is worth earnest effort and will repay anyone who has the courage and enterprise to undertake the study. Let those of us who can undertake some of these more particular studies, while those who cannot, for whatever reason, do what they can in their own localities.

TWO GOOSE RECORDS FROM OHIO.

W. F. HENNINGER.

On the morning of March 24, 1905, one of the proprietors of the Empire Hotel here at Tiffin shot two wild geese on the Sandusky River, one and one-half miles south of the city. Thanks to the persistent efforts and tireless energy of Mr. Karl J. Heilmann, I was able to secure the skins on condition of returning the meat to the hunter, to which I gladly consented. One of them was a fine old male of the Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*). Measurements: Extent, 168 ctm.; bill, 6 ctm.;

wing, 48 cm.; tail, 20 cm.; tarsus, 8 cm.; length without bill, 89 cm. Weight, $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The books say the bill of this species is entirely purplish red in life, but the bill of this specimen was of a straw yellow, the purplish red being confined to two stripes parallel to the culmen. The other species was a male of the Hutchins Goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*): Measurements: Extent, 153 cm.; bill, 5 cm.; tarsus, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; wing, 43 cm.; tail, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (14 tail-feathers); length, without bill, 78 cm. Weight, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Both specimens are now in my collection. The Hutchins Goose is to my knowledge the first Ohio specimen preserved in one of the collections of the state. It is indeed a streak of good luck to secure two such rareties in one day.

ADDITIONS TO THE BIRDS OF OHIO.

LYNDS JONES.

Anhinga anhinga.—Anhinga. Mr. C. H. Morris informs me that a specimen of this southern species was taken in the Muskingum river at Lowell, Ohio, in Morgan county, in November, 1885, by a Mr. Davis. The specimen was mounted by Mr. Davis and is now in his private collection. Mr. Morris photographed the specimen and sent a print to me. At the time of writing this note particulars are wanting, but they will be ascertained and announced later. This species should be added to the list of Accidental Birds of Ohio.

Milvulus forficatus.—Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Robert McCrory, Esq., reports a specimen of this southwestern species at Marysville, Ohio, the last of May, 1903. A careful description and sketch sent with the announcement seem to leave no doubt of the authenticity of this identification. Particulars are lacking at this writing, but will be forthcoming for the next issue of the Bulletin. This, if corroborated, is the second occurrence for this bird in Ohio.